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14 JUL 59

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR

1955



JOHN W. SCHOLEY, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

JOHN A. F. SAVILLE, M.S.I.A., M.R.I.P.H.H.
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

*With the Chief Public Health Inspector's
Compliments*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
18 NORTHGATE
SLEAFORD, Lincs.

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

John Hugh Brighton, J.P.

Public Health Committee

Chairman:

Dr. Thomas Smallhorn.

Members

Auckland, J. R.
Baumber, A.
Bee, R. A.
Bell, C. R. T.
Brighton J. H.
Brooks, Miss M. E.
Couling, R.
Crust, J. E.
Curtis, T.
Davies, R. O.
Fairchild, T.
Hatcliffe, Mrs. E. G.
Howard, J.B.
Ladbrook, A. W.
Lamyman, F.
Lamyman, S. F.
Moor, A.
Robson, Mrs. N.
Sutherland, O. H.
Taylor, J.
Tomlinson, B.
Wilson, A.
Wright, G. C.
Wright, J. N.

Clerk of the Council

A. P. HAZELTON

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

JOHN W. SCHOLEY..

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

JOHN A. F. SAVILLE.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

CLIFFORD RHODES.

Technical Assistant:

PETER BIRD..

Clerk:

Miss E. P. Jones.

Public Health Department,
18, Northgate,
Sleaford.

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1955.

The Birth rate @ 17.61 per 1,000 estimated population compares favourably with that for England and Wales at 15.0 as also does the Death Rate at 10.28 compared with 11.70 and the Infantile Mortality Rate at 25.75 compared with 24.9.

The general health of the District remains good.

The most important developments during the year were, of course, the progress made in the Regional Water Scheme and new sewerage schemes and the implementation of a vigorous slum clearance campaign. These developments together with new food hygiene legislation, meat inspection and the endeavours of your officers to improve the amenities of the district, particularly in the field of housing, places a heavy responsibility on the public health staff who continue to serve the Council well. A considerable portion of the work carried out by your Public Health Staff, by its very nature is unseen and unheard but nevertheless is of paramount importance.

J. W. Scholey.

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	123,406
Population (Registrar General's figure 1955)	:-				
Estimated Mid-year home population.					20,260
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	5,596
Rateable Value.	...	...	...	...	£74,943
Sum represented by a 1d. Rate.		...	...	...	£304. 18s. 5d.

The Rural District of East Kesteven comprises 41 civil parishes and extends to 123,406 acres (193 square miles) from the now reclaimed and fertile fenlands to the fringe of the limestone hills of the Midland Shires. Situated in the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire, it is bounded on the east by the River Witham and the great Forty Foot Drain. On the south the District limit is defined for some distance by the main road from Grantham to the East Coast. It passes across this towards Folkingham, on the trunk road from Lincoln to London, and then takes a north-westerly course to Ermine Street at Wilsford Heath. This long straight road is followed northwards past Byard's Leap to Temple Bruer, where the boundary turns eastwards again, crossing the Lincoln road at Blankney Heath and thence past Metherringham station and along the line of Metherringham Delph, back to the River Witham.

The inhabitants of the district generally, are engaged in agriculture. In addition, there are to be found a few minor miscellaneous trades and industries and large R.A.F. establishments at Cranwell and Digby.

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

			1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.
Scarlet Fever.	...	...	64	4	31	16	17	14
Diphtheria.	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	...	...	219	357	73	479	7	273
Whooping Cough.	...	...	118	123	169	104	37	146
Acute Pneumonia.	...	...	6	23	7	14	11	14
Meningococcal Meningitis..			-	-	1	1	-	1
Erysipelas.	...	...	1	1	2	1	-	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	...		61	2	-	1	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia...	...		-	1	2	-	2	2
Dysentery.	...	...	1	-	1	-	6	1
Chicken Pox.	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria.	...	...	1	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	...	...	-	9	-	2	-	2
Paratyphoid Fever	...		-	1	1	-	1	-
Typhoid Fever.	...	...	-	-	1	-	-	-
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals...		471	522	288	618	81	459
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1955

					<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...			-	2	2
" other	...	...			-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...		-	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...		-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...		-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.					1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...			4	3	7
" " lung, bronchus	...				3	-	3
" " breast	...	...			-	3	3
" " uterus	...	...			-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms					6	6	12
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...				14	11	25
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...		18	11	29
Hypertension with heart disease..	...				4	3	7
Other heart diseases	...	...	...		17	12	29
Other circulatory diseases..	...	...	...		4	5	9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	4	8
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	3	-	3
Other disease of respiratory system...					-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...			-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...				-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...		2	4	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...		5	-	5
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion..	...				-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...		1	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.					7	5	12
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...		2	-	2
All other accidents	...	...	...		5	1	6
Suicide	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war...	...				-	-	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...		-	-	-
All causes...					101	74	175

INFECTIOUS DISEASE - ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS.

<u>Age Groups.</u>	<u>Measles</u>	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Scarlet Fever</u>	<u>Pneumonia</u>	<u>Poliomyelitis</u>	<u>Erysipelas</u>	<u>Paratyphoid Fever</u>	<u>Typhoid Fever</u>	<u>Malaria</u>	<u>Food Poisoning</u>	<u>Meningococcal Meningitis</u>	<u>Puerperal Pyrexia</u>	<u>Dysentery</u>
0 - 1	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	11	11	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	23	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	36	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	30	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -10	136	80	6	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10 -15	22	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -20	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
20 -35	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
35 -45	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
45 -65	1	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	273	146	14	14	4	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	1

BIRTH RATES. DEATHS RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING 1955
POPULATION 1955. (Registrar-General's Figure) Estimated Mid-year Home Population 20,260

Comparability Factors:- Births 1.14 Deaths 1.19

No. of Live Births.	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total	No. of Deaths
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
	157	144	7	5	164	5	1	1	1	6	101
		301		12	149		6		1		Female 74
					313						175

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE				DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE			
Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Legitimate.	6	2	8	Legitimate.	3	2	5
Illegitimate.	-	-	-	Illegitimate.	-	-	-

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE
E.K.R.D.C. 25.56	E.K.R.D.C. 17.61	E.K.R.D.C. 10.28
England & Wales 24.9	England & Wales 15.5	England & Wales 11.4

Birth Rate per 1,000 Home Population	Per 1,000 total live & still births	DEATHS PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION					Rates per 1,000 Related Live Births
		All Causes	Typhoid & Para-Typhoid Fever	Acute Polio-Myelitis	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	
Live Births.	Still Births						Deaths under one year of age
17.61	21.87	10.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.56
England and Wales. . .	15.00	11.4	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	26.8

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the Birth and Death Rates of these areas, comparability factors are used in order that fairer comparisons can be made when comparing rates with those of other areas.

Such comparability factors have been used in ascertaining the above statistics.

Crude Rates are as follows:-
 Death Rate 8.64
 Birth Rate 15.45

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1955.

<u>Age</u> <u>Periods.</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non</u> <u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Pulmonary.</u>		<u>Non</u> <u>Pulmonary.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 ...	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 ...	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 ...	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 ...	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 ...	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.	5	7	-	1	-	2	-	-

CANCER DEATHS.

(Taken from the Return of Deaths to the Sanitary Authority)

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Lungs.</u>	<u>Colon.</u>	<u>Stomach.</u>	<u>Rectum.</u>	<u>Breast.</u>	<u>Misc.</u>
Under 50	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1
50 - 60	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	1
60 - 70	6	2	2	1	3	1	-	1
70 - 80	2	6	-	2	3	-	1	2
Over 80	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Totals.	13	12	4	3	7	1	3	7

Drainage and Sewerage

The existing sewerage arrangements in the district are with few exceptions, old, inadequate and inefficient; there being little or no treatment before discharge of the effluent into streams or watercourses, commonly referred to in this area as "sewer dykes". These "sewer dykes" especially during the summer months, are a constant source of trouble and it is only by frequent cleansing and attention that the nuisances are temporarily alleviated. Most of the piped sewers in the district were originally constructed as surface water sewers.

The Council realise that no real sanitary progress can be made in providing modern amenities without adequate means of disposing of the increased amounts of waste water and refuse that are produced by modern sanitary fittings and that the construction of adequate sewerage and sewage disposal plants cannot be divorced from the provision of piped water supplies, and such improvements should progress simultaneously.

The completion of the Cranwell scheme and the work in progress on the Billingham, Ruskington and Dorrington schemes shew that some progress is being made in this respect. Schemes for Scopwick, North and South Rauceby and Anwick were in course of preparation and small sewage disposal plants for Council estates were being constructed at Helpringham, Silk Willoughby, Walcot(B), Scredington, Tattershall Bridge and South Kyme.

Closet Accommodation

Although with the exception of works carried out by Improvement Grant aid the conversion of earth closets to watercarriage system of disposal continues to be relatively slow owing to the inadequate sewerage of the district, it is pleasing to report that the whole of the houses served by the Cranwell scheme have been converted. This was effected at the joint expense of the owners of the properties and of the Local Authority. A few schools and licensed houses were improved in this respect during the year.

The majority of the older properties within the Council's area are served with vault closets, which are a most objectionable type of convenience, particularly when in a state of disrepair and it is hoped that as new sewerage schemes are completed, conversions will be rapidly effected.

Rodent Control

The rodent operator employed by the Council to carry out the duties imposed by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, has continued to carry out his duties efficiently.

There appears to be some improvement in compliance with the Threshing and Dismantling of Ricks Regulations, 1950, during the year and it was not thought necessary to institute proceedings for contravention of these Regulations although several warnings were given to defaulters.

Figures on the next page show the extent of infestation of rats and mice throughout the district and the measures of control taken by the Local Authority.

In addition your operator has given regular attention to all Council property including refuse tips, sewer dykes, etc.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	55	5,569	677	6,301	1,336
II. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	4	115	28	147	26
(b) Survey under the Act	22	2,887	70	2,979	354
III. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	138	3,167	219	3,524	1,620
IV. Number of properties inspected (in Sect. II) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats (Major)	2	-	3	5	24
(Minor)	9	241	26	276	76
(b) Mice (Major)	-	3	2	5	2
(Minor)	-	11	-	11	1
V. Number of infested properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	11	255	31	297	87
VI. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments (To be completed only if figures are readily available)	28	634	83	745	400
VII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	3	3	16
(b) Structural Work (i.e., Proofing)	-	-	2	2	-
VIII. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
IX. Legal Proceedings	N I L				
X. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	50				

EXAMINATION OF SEWAGE EFFLUENTS.

THIS EFFLUENT CONTAINS PER MILLION PARTS.

Where Sample Taken From and Date.	Total Solids Dried at 100° C.	Suspended Matter.	Chlorides as Chlorine.	Free and Saline Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.	Nitrite Nitrogen.	Nitrate Nitrogen.	Oxygen absorbed from T/80 Klm O4 in 4 hours at 80° F	5 days Biological Oxygen Demand at 65° F.	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate.	pH Value.	Appearance.	Odour
Cranwell Village 31.8.55. (a)	200.00	22.00	85.20	1.420	1.320	0.55	15.00	10.40	18.00	230.00	7.20	Turbid	Normal
Martin Sewage Works. 3.5.55. (b)	1,090.00	9.00	92.30	1.340	1.060	0.175	28.00	10.80	16.00	205.00	7.90	Slightly Turbid	Normal
Walcot 'B' Sewage Works. 11.8.55 (c)	1,910.00	49.00	227.00	42.80	8.200	2.50	6.00	29.60	112.00	490.00	7.80	-	Foul
Walcot 'B' Sewage Works. 31.8.55 (d)	1,560.00	35.00	213.00	10.700	3.600	Absent	10.00	26.80	58.00	360.00	7.70	Turbid	Normal

(a) and (b) These sewage effluents satisfied the tentative standards of the Lincolnshire River Board and, at the time of sampling were of suitable chemical quality for free discharge into inland waters.

(c) and (d) At the time of sampling these sewage effluents did not satisfy the standards of the Lincolnshire River Board and were unsuitable for free discharge into inland waters:- (parts per million)
 (i) The suspended matter should not exceed 20.00
 (ii) The oxygen absorbed from N/80 Permanganate in 4 hours should not exceed 15.00
 (iii) The 5 days Biological Oxygen demand should not exceed 20.00

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The collection and disposal of household refuse continues to function satisfactorily and the almost complete lack of complaints received by the department in connection with this service confirms its efficiency.

The frequency of the collection appears to meet the needs of the district at the present time; the larger parishes, Ruskington, Billingham and Heckington being serviced weekly and the remainder of the district fortnightly. The present "kerbside" system of refuse collection continues to provide a welcome service to the majority. In those cases where occupiers are not physically capable of carrying out their dustbins, either through old age or illness, the workmen do so on request. Although a weekly 'carry out' system of collection is most desirable and in fact we occasionally receive strong representations from individuals for such a service, the inception of such a scheme would obviously impose a more heavy financial burden upon the ratepayers as additional labour and vehicles would be required to implement such improvements in the service.

The vehicles engaged on this service are two Karrier CK3, 12 cubic yards capacity refuse freighters with double cabs. These vehicles have proved to be most useful on this work but when we are considering the replacement of these petrol driven freighters I would ask you to consider the acquisition of 18 cubic yard fore and aft tippers, preferably driven by diesel. The use of this type of vehicle would ensure rear loading and do away with the necessity of manual trimming of the refuse on the vehicle and would reduce the number of journeys to the tips. Frequent observations made by my staff ensure that no further economies can be made in respect of this service until such vehicles as mentioned are acquired.

The staff engaged on this service during the year was as follows:-

1 Foreman Driver; 2 driver loaders and 6 Collectors.

These workmen were also responsible for the baling of paper and tip maintenance etc. The foreman was in addition to his normal duties, responsible for water carting, mechanical maintenance etc. Your workmen have proved themselves to be efficient and loyal and despite the inclement weather at the beginning of the year only one small village was not serviced on the normal collection day, the workmen being unable to get through the snow drifts - this in my opinion shows their sense of responsibility to the public who employ them and is an achievement we should be proud of. Operating a kerbside collection means that the refuse has to be collected in each area on a particular day and irrespective of the climatic conditions and mechanical breakdowns this has been achieved.

The provision of protective clothing, consistent with modern practice, is appreciated by your workmen.

Refuse was disposed of by tipping on sites at Ruskington, Martin, South Rauceby and Aswarby. We attempt to control this tipping but the provision of suitable material for top covering is difficult to obtain although every endeavour is made to acquire such covering material especially when engineering works are being carried out near to the tip sites. Regular tip maintenance is attempted manually but I would recommend that consideration be given to the purchase of suitable earth moving equipment in the near future. Refuse is only weighed occasionally as we have no convenient weighbridges available for regular checking of weights but I would estimate that approximately 4,000 tons of refuse was dealt with by tipping during the year.

The maintenance of the vehicles has been carried out efficiently at the depot at Ruskington but the Council's proposals to construct a new central depot at the 'Hoplands' Sleaford, should provide more suitable facilities and equipment and possibly skillled labour to carry out the maintenance of all the Council's vehicles even more efficiently and economically.

The collection and disposal of salvage continues to increase and the following figures show the amount collected and disposed of during the year and comparisons with previous years:-

Waste Paper:- (199 tons. 12 cwts. 1 qr.) consisting of:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	
Newsprint.	34	4	3	
Mixed Waste. Paper	114	19	1	
Books & Magazines	26	19	-	
Fibreboard Containers -	23	9	1	£1,807 . 9 . 0

Other Salvage Materials
(rags, sacking, tins,
metals, etc.)

£188 .17 . 2

Total- £1,996 . 6 . 2

The waste paper was despatched to Thames Board Mills and although the price paid for such waste dropped during the year I consider it to be still economic to segregate such material for salvage. The co-operation of householders in keeping this material separate from their refuse is appreciated and frequent appeals by circulars etc. appear to have had good effect in this respect. Other salvage materials were sold to local merchants.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Waste Paper</u>				<u>Other Materials</u>
	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	- <u>Price Realised</u>	<u>Price Realised</u>
1955.	199	12	1	- £1,807. 9.0	£188.17. 2
1954.	164	17	3	- £1,238.12.2	£161. 4. 1
1953.	126	15	-	- £892.19.1	£185. 2. 3
1952.	121	2	3	- £1,360. 2.5	£126. 5.11
1951.	132	12	-	- £2,169. 2.7	£20.15. 0
1950.	74	14	2	- £441.11.9	£13. 1. 6
1949.	73	13	-	- £443. 5.7	- - -

The following costs of the refuse collection and disposal services have been taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Accounts for the period April 1955 - March 1956.

<u>EXPENDITURE</u>		<u>£.</u>	
(a)	Wages, Holiday and sick pay.	4,370	
	National Insurance.	144	
	Superannuation.	<u>311</u>	£4,825
(b)	Vehicles (4) Insurances.	34	
	" Road Fund Licences.	214	
	" Repairs and Maintenance.	351	
	" Petrol and Oil.	532	
	Loan Charges (2) Vehicles.	<u>336</u>	£1,467
(c)	Tips - Rents and Maintenance.	84	
(d)	Protective Clothing	-	
	Paper baling cord.	41	
	Miscellaneous.	<u>20</u>	£145
(e)	Depot- High Street, Ruskington- Proportion of Expenses.		£421
(f)	Administration.		<u>£468</u>
	Total Expenditure.		<u>£7,226</u>

INCOME

Bales of Salvage:- Paper	£1,823	
" " " Other		
Materials.	191	
Use of Vehicles - Water		
Carting	<u>133</u>	£2,147
Total Income		<u>£2,147</u>
Net Rate Requirement		<u>£5,079</u>

The Cesspool emptying service instituted by the Council in 1951 continues to provide a most welcome and efficient service. The 800 gallon Karrier/Yorkshire cesspool emptying vehicle is manned by two workmen and has proved most valuable to the Council and to private householders who can obtain the service for a small charge. The work carried out by this service continues to increase and necessitates a considerable amount of overtime working by the operators.

During the year the following work was carried out by this machine:-

	<u>Private</u>	<u>Council</u>
Septic Tanks and Cesspools emptied.	435	396
Vault Closets emptied.	403	-
Sewers and drains traced.	-	3
Drains and sewers flushed.	22	84
Water Cisterns emptied.	2	-
Cellars emptied.	2	-
Wells emptied.	2	-
Pump sumps emptied.	-	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>TOTAL.</u>	<u>846</u>	<u>495</u>

The private work carried out by this machine showed a further increase over the last year and the amount recovered in respect of this work was £1,072.6.9 compared with £957.5.0 in 1954.

1,890,196 gallons of effluent was disposed of by spraying on agricultural lands during the year. Difficulties are being experienced in disposing of this effluent on agricultural lands in certain parts of the district and especially when climatic conditions make it impossible for traction on wet ground. But for the efficiency of the workmen engaged on the service and the co-operation of certain farmers and landowners in allowing the effluent to be disposed of on their lands, these difficulties would be serious.

The following table shows the increased demand for this service as compared with previous years.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

	PRIVATE					COUNCIL				
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Septic tanks etc.	120	314	404	427	435	632	660	519	440	396
Vault closets.	89	374	407	418	403	7	-	-	17.	271.0.0
Sewers etc. traced.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
Drains flushed etc.	-	-	-	1	22	-	3	-	1	14
Sewers flushed	-	-	3	1	-	-	5	10	35	72
Water cisterns emptied	-	3	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	-
Cellars emptied	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Wells emptied	4	4	5	2	2	-	5	1	-	5
Pump houses emptied	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ponds sprayed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ponds emptied	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sewer dyke flushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Manholes flushed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7
Disposal plants emptied	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Refuse tips sprayed (fire)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GALLONS OF EFFLUENT	166,000	408,200	572,402	1040,200	637,396	1,069,600	1,139,200	947,800	665,168	1,252,800
CHARGES	£331.17.6	£626.10.0	£913.9.0	£957.5.0	£1,072.6.9	£1,487.2.3	£1,079.10.0	£881	£1,062.17.0	£1,271.0.0

The following costs of the Cesspool emptying service have been taken from the Chief Financial Officer's Accounts for the period April, 1955 - March, 1956:-

EXPENDITURE

(a)	Wages (2 men) and 1 Part-time - £1,349 on repairs		
	National Insurance	32	
	Superannuation	<u>73</u>	£1,454
(b)	Vehicle Insurance.	9	
	" Road Fund Licence.	52	
	" Repairs & Maintenance & Oil.	216	
	" Petrol.	<u>344</u>	621
(c)	Loan Charges	227	
	Miscellaneous	<u>6</u>	233
(d)	Ruskington Depot - Proportion of Expenses.	105	
	General Administration	<u>187</u>	<u>292</u>
	Total Expenditure		<u>£2,600</u>

INCOME

Charges for Service - Council	- £1,338	
" " " - Private	- <u>£1,007</u>	<u>£2,345</u>
Total Income		<u>£2,345</u>

Net Rate Requirement - £255

SCALE OF CHARGES

Emptying of Single Vaults - £1

Cleansing of cesspools
and septic tanks etc. - £1.5.0. per hour.

Minimum charge - £1.5.0.

Petroleum Acts

During the year 58 visits were paid to premises where petroleum spirit was stored and it was necessary on a number of occasions to bring the requirements of this legislation rather forcibly to the notice of the owners. The advice given was readily taken.

No. of Petroleum Licences on the Register at the end of the year	109
No. of new Petroleum Licences issued during the year	5
No. of gallons of Petroleum Spirit stored	100,550

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

10 defects were found in factories in this area, 1 being brought to the attention of the department by H.M. Inspector of Factories. Compliance with the notices was effected without recourse to statutory action in all cases.

Outworkers Premises

One notification was received regarding premises used by outworkers. This was in conjunction with a female worker employed in the manufacture of furniture trimmings. On inspection the premises were found to be satisfactory in all respects.

Rag-Flock Act.

There are no premises in this Council's area requiring the attention of your Officers under this Act.

Smoke Abatement

Atmospheric pollution gives little concern in this area and no complaints were received by the department during the year, and in no case was any nuisance observed under this heading.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952

The responsibility for administering the above Act to prohibit the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without an effective fireguard, and regulations made under this Act in 1953, was placed on local authorities. Several inspections have been made in connection with this legislation but no infringements of the Regulations were noticed.

Public Vehicles

No action was necessary during the year in respect of filthy or verminous public vehicles, and as reported in previous years it is pleasing to note that most operators disinfect their vehicles at regular intervals.

Canal Boats

No canal boats are registered with this authority, therefore no action was necessary.

Dangerous Structures

Four dangerous structures were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. In all cases demolition or reconstruction was carried out without recourse to statutory action.

Spraying of Becks etc.

Several dykes, ditches and ponds and the vegetation along same were sprayed with an aqueous solution of D.D.T. or a sodium hypochlorate.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

Four houses were disinfected during the year. Action was taken in one case under Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

National Assistance Act, 1948

No action was taken during the year under the provisions of Section 50 of the above Act.

Pet Animals Act

Only one licence to keep a pet shop has been issued by the Council and frequent visits have confirmed the suitability of the applicant to keep such a shop and on no occasion did the conditions of the licence appear to have been contravened.

Moveable Dwellings

The number of moveable dwellings in the area at the end of the year was 17. The majority of these dwellings are of a proprietary type and are no doubt providing reasonable housing accommodation for the occupants. Your officers were satisfied in respect of the sanitary conveniences provided; the quality and accessibility of the water supplies available, and with the methods adopted for the disposal of waste water and refuse, before recommending the granting of the necessary licences. Several complaints were again received in respect of small gypsy encampments in one particular area of the district, and numerous visits were paid to these squatters to prevent serious public health nuisances arising.

Squatters

Early in the year the last of the remaining squatters were dealt with, and it is hoped that with the demolition of the former military hutments that provided opportunities for the irregular occupation of these sites this serious problem will not reoccur.

Meat and Other Foods

I am pleased to be able to report that a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered at the seven private slaughterhouses licensed in this district was carried out by your Inspectors during the year and the quality of the meat derived from such animals has been of a good standard. This work has caused a good deal of inconvenience in the routine of the department and in the personal lives of your inspectors owing to slaughtering outside normal office hours and at weekends.

The standard and knowledge of hygiene of the men engaged in this work is poor and one despairs of ever teaching this particular generation the most elementary rules.

The following table shews the statistics in relation to meat inspection in the rural area:-

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	435	19	5	1,489	1,149	NIL
Number inspected	435	19	5	1,489	1,149	NIL
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	89	2	2	23	30	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	20.46%	10.53%	40.00%	1.54%	2.61%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	63	3	-	-	48	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	14.48%	15.79%	-	-	4.18%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	11	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

As a result of such inspections the following unsound meat was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

1 heifer carcase and all organs	generalised tuberculosis
38 beast heads and tongues	localised tuberculosis
8 beast livers	-do-
25 beast lungs	-do-
4 beast mesenteric fats	-do-
1 beast heart	-do-
2 beast cod fats and fat flanks	-do-
1 set beast thin skirts	-do-
1 set beast kidneys and fats	-do-
4 beast heads and tongues	cysticercosis
7 beast hearts	-do-
3 beast heads and tongues	actinomycosis
15 beast livers	cirrhosis
30 part beast livers	-do-
23 beast livers	abscesses
1 beast lungs	-do-
1 beast kidney and fat	-do-
3 beast livers	parasitic
8 beast lungs	-do-
1 beast mesenteric fat	-do-
3 beast lungs	pleurisy
1 set thin skirts and trimmings	-do-
1 set beast lungs	pneumonia
1 part forequarter beef	bruising
1 beast spleen	leukaemia
2 beast hearts	necrotic deposits
2 beast livers	bacterial necrosis
1 beast kidney and fat	necrosis
3 beast thin skirts	adhesions
1 calf head and tongue	actinomycosis
1 calf heart	necrotic deposit
1 pig carcase and all offal	generalised oedema
37 pig heads	localised tuberculosis
14 pig mesenteric fats	-do-
2 pig plucks	-do-
1 pig head	abscesses
16 pig livers	parasitic
1 pig lungs	-do-
2 pig livers	fatty degeneration
1 pig liver and spleen	leukaemia
1 pig liver	cirrhosis
1 pig spleen	tumours
2 pig plucks	parasitic
1 pig pluck	peritonitis
1 set pig guts, fats and chitts	-do-
1 pig pluck	chronic erysipelas
2 part legs of pork	bruising
1 part leg of lamb	abscess
1 leg of mutton	injury
14 sheep livers	parasitic
5 sheep livers	cirrhosis
1 set sheep lungs	parasitic

Total weight condemned - 2 tons. 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs.

In addition the following articles of foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption after inspection by Officers of the department:-

31 - 6oz. tins of mussels	13 lb. 4 oz.
19 - 1 lb. 4 oz. tin of blackcurrants	24 " 6 "
Flour	95 " -

Registration of Food Premises

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preserved foods, etc., and registered in accordance with Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are as follows:-

Preparation or manufacture of sausages of potted meat, etc.	...	...	...	15
Fish Frying premises	...	...	...	10
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	4
Ice Cream Vendors	...	...	...	28

Several improvements have been carried out in respect of such premises during the year, particularly with regard to butchers' preparation rooms. It will be noted that there is now no ice cream manufacturer in the district owing to the enforcement of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. These businesses have been carried on without any serious cause for complaint.

Public Houses, Restaurant and Catering Establishments

Sixty-three licensed premises have been inspected during the year and in several instances new or improved sanitary accommodation has been provided. There is still, however, much to be done in respect of the provision of modern amenities, especially at the smaller licensed houses in the district, and in particular with regard to the housing accommodation of the proprietors themselves.

The catering establishments other than licensed houses are few, and although visits have been made to these premises, no serious contraventions were observed.

Several mobile fish and chip vans have operated in the district, and although wash-hand basins are installed in such vehicles, I feel that present legislation is inadequate to deal effectively with such vehicles.

Ice Cream

Thirty-three samples of Ice Cream were taken during the year and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination (Methylene Blue Test), and they were graded as follows:-

Provisional Grade One	...	...	25
Provisional Grade Two	...	...	7
Provisional Grade Three	...	...	1
Provisional Grade Four	...	...	-

It is gratifying to report that the ice cream retailed in this Council's area has proved to be of a high standard of cleanliness. There are now, no producers of ice cream in the East Kesteven rural area, due no doubt to the enforcement of the Heat Treatment Regulations.

The remainder of the ice cream vendors in the area retail pre-packed products manufactured by reputable firms outside this Council's area. All the vendors have suitable conservators for the storage of their products.

The inspection of Mobile Ice Cream Vans can be reported as being satisfactory, there being hand washing facilities on all the vans inspected. As to whether or not they are used as frequently as they should be is a matter for conjecture.

The manufacturers and retailers concerned have been notified of the results of samples taken, and in the case of producers outside the district who retail in the district themselves and through their agents, copies of the Bacteriologist's report have been sent to the Sanitary Officers of the district in which the ice cream was manufactured.

Milk and Dairies

Many of the duties formerly the responsibility of the Local Authority under this heading were taken over by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in October, 1949. The primary duty of the Local Authority now remains the registration and supervision of distributors and dairies, other than dairy farms.

Distributors	...	...	1
Dealers - Pasteurised	...	...	1
Dealers - Sterilised	...	...	2
Supplementary Licences:			
Tuberculin Tested	...	...	4
Accredited	...	...	-
Pasteurised	...	...	4
Sterilised	...	...	4

The following table shows the number of samples of milk which have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory:-

Sample submitted for	No. of Samples submitted	R E S U L T	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Examination.	8	8	-
Phosphatase Test.	6	5	1
Turbidity Test.	1	1	-
Bacillus Tuberculosis. Brucella Abortus. Quarter samples for Brucella Abortus.	68 68 44	Negative.	Positive.
		67	1
		64	4
		43	1

Of the 68 samples of milk submitted for biological examination during the year, one sample was positive to Tuberculosis. In addition to the 68 samples submitted, 44 quarter samples were submitted from a herd of 17 cows. Five samples were positive to Brucella. The Divisional Veterinary Officer was informed of all positive samples and after investigations by him one cow was slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 and one cow which had been sold outside the area was also slaughtered.

Steps were taken to see that the milks from the herds proving positive to Brucella Abortus were rendered safe by heat treatment and in one case the Medical Officer of Health served a notice restraining the sale of milk infected or suspected of being so infected with Disease under Section 20(1) and (2) of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.

There are now no pasteurising establishments in the Council's area; the only dealer having surrendered his Pasteuriser's Licence during the previous year.

Laboratory Facilities

There has been no change in existing arrangements which satisfactorily meet all needs.

Bacteriological
and Biological - The Public Health Laboratory Service,
County Hospital,
St. Anne's Road,
Lincoln.

Chemical - W. W. Taylor, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.,
Public Analyst and Consulting Chemist,
1, Regent Street,
Nottingham.

The numbers of various samples submitted for examination are as follows:-

Bacteriological - Water	...	...	229
Ice Cream	...	...	33
Milk	...	...	15
Sewage Effluents	...	...	4
Faeces	...	...	81
Urine	...	...	21
Sputum	...	...	-
Foodstuffs	...	...	1
Vomit	...	...	-
Biological - Milk	...	...	112
Chemical - Water	...	...	22
- Sewage Effluents	...	...	4
- Milk	...	...	-

Bacteriological Examination of Faeces & Urine

During the year the following samples have been taken for examination:-

FAECES

No. of Samples Taken.	For What Examined.	Result	
		Negative.	Positive.
22	Salmonella thompson.	16	6
56	Enteric Organisms.	56	-
3	Salmonella Typhi-Murium	-	3

URINE

Twenty-one samples of Urine were taken for examination for Enteric Organisms and all samples were negative.

Inspection of premises are freely and frequently made and although no statutory action was taken during the year it is obvious that a good deal of improvement is called for in certain premises and the coming into operation of the Food Hygiene Regulations on the 1st January, 1956, should be the means of effecting some improvement. A good deal of food hygiene propaganda was distributed during the year and your Chief Sanitary Inspector gave talks on this subject to two voluntary organisations.

Two isolated cases of food poisoning were notified during the year

No. of isolated cases	2
No. of deaths	Nil

Organisms responsible:-

Salmonella thompson	1
Salmonella typhi-murium	1
Food involved	Unidentified.

The number and types of business food premises in the District are:-

Butchers	12
Grocers and Provisions	62
Cafes, Snack Bars etc.	9
Hotels, Inns, Guest Houses	63
Greengrocers	6
Bakers and Confectioners	12
Fishmongers	-
Fried Fish Shops	10
Prepared Food Factories	1
Poultry Dressing Factory	1
Ice Cream, Minerals and sweets	20
Seasonal Kiosk	1
Chemists	2
Works Canteens	2

The figures above have been enumerated in respect of the principal trade concerned. It has become noticeable over the past few years that traders are tending to become more general than specific in the types of commodities sold.

Food and Drugs Sampling

The Kesteven County Council as Food and Drugs Authority are responsible for the sampling of Food and Drugs within the Council's area, and I am indebted to Mr. E. T. Hawley, D.P.A. (Oxon.) the Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following Information regarding this work.

As emphasised in the annual report for previous years, in planning the sampling programme for the County he had in mind, two main facts - (a) to give an overall coverage of 3 samples per 1,000 of population annually and (b) to carry this out in a way which gives the greatest benefit to the purchasing public. Thus, since the town of Sleaford is regarded as being essential to the needs of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the rural district, Sleaford U.D.C. is combined with the East Kesteven R.D.C. to give a cognate sampling area with a population of 29,500 for which the target is 89 samples per annum.

During the year under review 82 samples were obtained in this area, the articles sampled being:-

Bismuth tablets	1	Mincemeat	4
Butter	5	Paste (fish)	2
Butterscotch	1	Peas (tinned)	1
Cheese	2	Peppermint lozenges	1
Citroze	1	Preserves	2
Cream	1	Rennet (essence)	2
" (sterilized, tinned)	2	Rice (creamed, tinned)	1
Curry powder	1	Salad cream	1
Honey	1	Sausages (beef)	1
Lard	3	" (pork)	8
Margarine	1	Sausage meat (pork)	1
Meat (tinned)	4	Soft drinks	1
Milk	31	Soup (tinned)	3

With the exception of some of the samples of milk which were tested in the Department's laboratory and found to be genuine, all the above samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for the county (W.W. Taylor Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.). Samples on which the analyst reported adversely were dealt with as follows:-

<u>Sample Number</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Report of analyst</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
55	Pork sausage meat.	1.9% deficient in meat	The vendor was cautioned.
164	Milk	15% deficient in milk-fat	An "appeal" sample taken at the farm was similarly deficient.
169	Milk	15% deficient in milk-fat.	An "appeal" sample taken at the farm was similarly deficient.
203	Pork sausages	7.9% deficient in meat	The vendor was cautioned in writing.
220	"	5.7% " " "	" "
294	"	14.2% " " "	Legal proceedings were instituted in both cases, but were subsequently withdrawn for the reasons given below (next para)
295	"	17.3% " " "	

Sausages came very much under the national spotlight during the year, for, with the revocation in 1953 of a wartime Order fixing a minimum standard of 50% of meat in a beef sausage and 65% of meat in a pork sausage, manufacturers were free to fix their own standards both of quality and price. The view of most responsible bodies was that the wartime standards should not be lowered and this was the considered view of the General Purposes Committee of the County Council who authorised the Chief Inspector to notify all retail butchers to this effect. Towards the end of the year, legal proceedings were instituted at Sleaford against two butchers who had sold pork sausages containing 50.8% and 47.7% of meat respectively, but owing to a number of adjournments caused by circumstances over which the prosecution had no control, the cases were still undecided at the end of January 1956. In the meantime, the Lord Chief Justice had made it clear in the case of Thrussell versus Whiteman (Queen's Bench Division, 17th January 1956) that he was no longer prepared to accept an arbitrary standard based, albeit remotely, on the sumptuary legislation of the war years. In these circumstances, both the Sleaford cases were withdrawn, but the stand taken by the High Court has had the effect of persuading the government to re-introduce a statutory standard for this popular, though unpredictable, comestible.

Another unpredictable commodity is milk, for it comes from an animal whose yield of this valuable food is conditioned by a wide range of external factors. The law has recognised this and in the case of Hunt versus Richardson it was laid down that if milk is sold "as it comes from the cow" it is genuine. A presumptive standard of 3.0% of butterfat and 8.5% of other solids has long been accepted as a reasonable minimum, but all cows cannot reach this standard all the time, especially those bred to produce quantity rather than quality. Where samples of milk are found to contain less than 3.0% of butterfat or 8.5% of other solids, further samples are taken at the farm, usually within 24 hours. This procedure, known as "appeal to the cows", determines whether the sub-standard sample is naturally deficient or whether the deficiency is due to carelessness or some other factor. In two instances, where samples had been low in butterfat, "appeal to the cows" proved that the deficiencies were due to natural causes. While the eastern area of the county is not a milk-producing area, the milk available to the general public is extremely good. With the development of pasturisation, it has become common practice to mix evening's milk with morning's milk immediately prior to the process of heat treatment and thus the evening's milk which is invariably richer in butterfat improves the morning's milk which is usually poorer, though more plentiful. The result is that bottled pasturised milk maintains a quality standard well above the legal minimum. In spite of the fact that some home-produced milk was low in butterfat, the average figures for the 31 milk samples obtained during the year were 3.50% butterfat and 8.85% other solids.

The proportion of unsatisfactory samples taken in your area (8.5%) is slightly higher than last year. On the whole, however, and bearing in mind the wide range of foods sampled, the position is undeniably satisfactory.

Water Supplies

In accordance with the provisions of Part 11 of the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Water Act, 1945, the Council are most anxious that an adequate and wholesome supply of water should be available in pipes to every part of their district in which there are houses or schools; and since the first stage of the Regional Water Supply scheme has been completed it was considered expedient that the second stage should proceed without delay.

The completed first stage of the Regional scheme with the new pump house in Drove Lane, Sleaford, is now in operation together with the new 1,000,000 gallon reservoir at Wilsford Heath.

Mains have been laid and are now serving Wilsford, Kelby, Culverthorpe, Swarby, South Rauceby, North Rauceby and Silk Willoughby. Newton, Walcot(F), Threkingham, Dembleby, Osbournby, Aunsby and Spanby have been connected to the Regional Scheme.

Extension mains linking Screddington and Swaton to the regional supply have been completed and are now in operation, together with an additional main at Gorse Lane, Screddington.

The second stage of the regional scheme was commenced which includes the laying of pipes from North Rauceby to Cranwell, Leasingham, Brauncewell, Ruskington, Anwick, Haverholme, Ewerby, Howell and Asgarby. Two new boreholes have been sunk at Ashby and satisfactorily tested as the first stage in the Regional Scheme for the Northern district.

In addition the top part of Digby village has been connected to the Ashby water supply by the laying of a connecting link, part of the proposed regionalisation of the Northern district. The pumphouse at Ashby has been electrified with a semi-automatic pumping device.

An electric automatic pump has also been installed at the Ruskington waterworks.

Water was carted to Brauncewell and a few isolated properties throughout the year owing to the polluted private supplies available in those areas. Particular attention was paid to ensuring that these emergency supplies were of satisfactory bacterial quality and frequent tests were carried out to determine that the chlorine residual was sufficient in such supplies.

Two hundred and twenty-nine water samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Occupiers of isolated houses using unsatisfactory private supplies were advised as to what precautions or action to take to ensure a safe supply.

Owners of properties in the areas served by the regional scheme were served with informal notices requiring them to provide internal piped supplies of water and where necessary adequate sinks and drainage.

The following statistics show the number of houses and estimated civilian population in each parish of the rural district and the number of houses provided with a public supply of water:-

<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>WATER SUPPLY</u>					
	Number of Houses at 31.12.55	Number of Inhabi- ted Houses at 31.12.55	Popula- tion. Civilian Esti- mated.	No. of Stand- posts.	No. pay- ing Do- mestic Water Rate.	No. Not on Public Supply.
Anwick	71	68	138	5	70	1
Asgarby & Howell ...	35	33	115	-	-	35
Ashby & Bloxholme	96	94	329	-	74	22
Aswarby & Swarby ...	60	58	203	-	37	23
Aunsby & Dembleby	53	53	186	5	43	10
Billinghay	551	538	1,883	6	551	-
Blankney	128	123	436	1	50	78
Brauncewell	31	23	81	-	-	31
Burton Pedwardine	43	40	140	8	43	-
Cranwell & Byard's Leap	120	118	409	-	111	9
Culverthorpe & Kelby	36	33	116	-	20	16
Digby	144	140	490	6	141	3
Dogdyke	81	73	256	4	81	-
Dorrington	117	116	406	6	109	8
Ewerby & Evedon ...	117	110	385	11	115	2
Great Hale	194	185	647	10	189	5
Heckington	618	613	2,146	13	606	12
Helpringham	243	236	826	20	224	19
Kirkby-la-Thorpe ...	85	84	294	8	77	8
Leasingham	162	158	553	8	148	14
Little Hale	65	62	107	3	57	8
Martin	330	318	1,103	6	327	3
Newton & Haceby ...	49	43	150	8	41	8
North Kyme	197	190	665	9	196	1
North Rauceby	53	52	182	-	30	23
Osbourneby	138	133	466	11	137	1
Rowston	59	55	192	2	54	5
Roxholme	29	28	98	-	-	29
Ruskington	716	703	2,459	-	692	24
Scopwick	131	127	444	10	124	7
Scredington	84	78	273	2	71	13
Silk Willoughby ...	51	48	168	-	27	24
South Kyme	124	123	430	7	124	-
South Rauceby	86	79	277	-	65	21
Swaton	77	75	262	9	63	14
Temple Bruer	39	39	157	-	-	39
Threekingham	70	64	224	4	43	27
Timberland	180	174	609	-	180	-
Walcot, B	152	145	507	6	152	-
Walcot, F	31	26	91	3	26	5
Wilsford	140	138	473	9	120	20

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

OF WATER DURING 1955

<u>Date.</u>	<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Where Taken.</u>	<u>Result.</u>
4. 1.55.	Newton	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
4. 1.55.	Timberland	do.	do.
4. 1.55.	Swarby	do.	Satisfactory
4. 1.55.	Ewerby	do.	Highly satisfactory
4. 1.55.	Ruskington	do.	do.
20. 1.55.	Wilsford	do.	Doubtful
24. 1.55.	Scopwick	do.	Highly satisfactory

24. 1.55.	Ruskington	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
26. 1.55.	Osbournby	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	Helpringham	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	Cranwell	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	South Rauceby	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	Leasingham	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	Dorrington	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	Ruskington	do.	do.
26. 1.55.	Heckington	do.	do.
27. 1.55.	Wilsford	do.	Satisfactory
1. 2.55.	Great Hale	do.	Highly satisfactory
1. 2.55.	Heckington	do.	do.
1. 2.55.	Scredington	do.	do.
9. 2.55.	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
9. 2.55.	Dorrington	do.	do.
9. 2.55.	Leasingham	do.	do.
9. 2.55.	Ruskington	do.	do.
9. 2.55.	Cranwell	do.	do.
9. 2.55.	Digby	do.	do.
3. 3.55.	Martin	do.	do.
3. 3.55.	Sleaford, Drove Lane, Pump sump	do.	No evidence of pollution
3. 3.55.	Sleaford, Drove Lane	do.	do.
3. 3.55.	Sleaford, Drove Lane	do.	do.
3. 3.55.	Sleaford, Drove Lane, Pump sump	do.	do.
11. 3.55.	Ruskington	do.	Highly satisfactory
11. 3.55.	Swarby	Private Supply	Satisfactory.
11. 3.55.	Roxholme	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
11. 3.55.	Swaton	do.	do.
11. 3.55.	Billinghay	do.	do.
11. 3.55.	Helpringham	do.	do.
11. 3.55.	Osbournby	do.	do.
11. 3.55.	Ruskington	do.	Satisfactory.
17. 3.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	Highly satisfactory
17. 3.55.	Swarby	Private Supply	Satisfactory
17. 3.55.	Silk Willoughby	do.	do.
17. 3.55.	Roxholme	do.	Doubtful
17. 3.55.	Roxholme	do.	Unsatisfactory
24. 3.55.	Wilsford	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
24. 3.55.	South Rauceby	do.	Satisfactory
24. 3.55.	Swaton	do.	Highly satisfactory
24. 3.55.	Ewerby	do.	do.
24. 3.55.	South Rauceby	do.	Doubtful
31. 3.55.	Heckington	do.	Satisfactory
31. 3.55.	Scredington	do.	Highly satisfactory
31. 3.55.	Leasingham	do.	do.
31. 3.55.	Cranwell	do.	do.
31. 3.55.	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
31. 3.55.	Great Hale	do.	do.
14. 4.55.	Silk Willoughby	Private Supply	Satisfactory
14. 4.55.	Osbournby	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
22. 4.55.	Temple Bruer	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
26. 4.55.	Temple Bruer	Public Supply	Very unsatisfactory
26. 4.55.	Roxholme	Private Supply	Rather unsatisfactory
3. 5.55.	Leasingham	Public Supply	Satisfactory
3. 5.55.	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
5. 5.55.	Dorrington Fen	do.	Highly satisfactory
5. 5.55.	Digby	do.	do.
5. 5.55.	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	Suspicious
17. 5.55.	Ewerby	do.	Highly satisfactory
17. 5.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
17. 5.55.	North Rauceby	do.	Satisfactory
17. 5.55.	Rowston	do.	Highly satisfactory
9. 6.55.	Heckington	do.	do.
9. 6.55.	Chapel Hill	do.	Unsatisfactory
16. 6.55.	Heckington	do.	Highly satisfactory
16. 6.55.	Asgarby	Private Supply	Satisfactory
23. 6.55.	Leasingham	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
23. 6.55.	Osbournby	do.	do.

23. 6.55.	Helpringham	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
23. 6.55.	Great Hale	do.	do.
23. 6.55.	Ruskington	do.	Doubtful
30. 6.55.	Kirkby-la-Thorpe	do.	Highly satisfactory
30. 6.55.	Little Hale	do.	do.
30. 6.55.	Swaton	do.	Satisfactory
30. 6.55.	Roxholme	Private Supply	do.
7. 7.55.	Scredington	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
7. 7.55.	Cranwell	do.	do.
7. 7.55.	Wilsford	do.	do.
7. 7.55.	Roxholme	Private Supply	Doubtful
13. 7.55.	Knipton Cottages	do.	Most unsatisfactory
13. 7.55.	Roxholme	do.	Highly satisfactory
13. 7.55.	Rxoholme	do.	do.
13. 7.55.	Leasingham	Public Supply	do.
13. 7.55.	Roxholme	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
14. 7.55.	Roxholme	do.	do.
14. 7.55.	Leasingham	Public Supply	Satisfactory
20. 7.55.	Martin	do.	Highly satisfactory
20. 7.55.	North Kyme	do.	do.
20. 7.55.	Culverthorpe	do.	do.
2. 8.55.	Threackingham	do.	do.
2. 8.55.	Threackingham	do.	do.
2. 8.55.	Threackingham	do.	do.
2. 8.55.	Swaton	do.	Unsatisfactory
8. 8.55.	Threackingham	do.	Highly satisfactory
10. 8.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
10. 8.55.	South Rauceby	do.	do.
10. 8.55.	Newton	do.	do.
10. 8.55.	Wilsford	do.	do.
10. 8.55.	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
10. 8.55.	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
10. 8.55.	Digby	do.	do.
10. 8.55.	Leasingham	do.	do.
11. 8.55.	Sleaford, Drove Lane	do.	Satisfactory
11. 8.55.	Scopwick	do.	do.
18. 8.55.	Leasingham	do.	Highly satisfactory
18. 8.55.	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
18. 8.55.	Heckington	do.	do.
18. 8.55.	Great Hale	do.	Unsatisfactory
18. 8.55.	Helpringham	do.	Highly satisfactory
18. 8.55.	Evedon	do.	Satisfactory
18. 8.55.	Ruskington	do.	do.
22. 8.55.	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
22. 8.55.	Ashby-de-lapLaunde	do.	do.
22. 8.55.	South Rauceby	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
22. 8.55.	Timberland	Public Supply	Satisfactory
24. 8.55.	Cranwell	do.	Highly satisfactory
24. 8.55.	Sleaford, Drove Lane	do.	do.
24. 8.55.	Scredington	do.	do.
24. 8.55.	Swaton	do.	Satisfactory
31. 8.55.	Scredington	Public Supply	Unsatisfactory
31. 8.55.	Helpringham	do.	Satisfactory
1. 9.55.	Timberland	do.	Highly satisfactory
1. 9.55.	South Rauceby	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
1. 9.55.	Kirkby-la-Thorpe	Public Supply	Satisfactory
8. 9.55.	Helpringham	do.	Highly satisfactory
8. 9.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
8. 9.55.	South Rauceby	do.	do.
8. 9.55.	Heckington	do.	do.
8. 9.55.	South Rauceby	Private Supply	Doubtful
8. 9.55.	Great Hale	Public Supply	Doubtful
8. 9.55.	Roxholme	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
8. 9.55.	Roxholme	Emergency tank	Doubtful
14. 9.55.	Ruskington	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
14. 9.55.	Blankney	Private Supply	do.
14. 9.55.	Scopwick	Public Supply	do.
14. 9.55.	Swarby	do.	do.
14. 9.55.	Leasingham	do.	do.
14. 9.55.	Silk Willoughby	Private Supply	Satisfactory

15. 9.55.	Swaton	Public Supply	Satisfactory
15. 9.55.	Helpringham	do.	do.
15. 9.55.	Ruskington	do.	do.
15. 9.55.	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
15. 9.55.	Blankney	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
15. 9.55.	Wilsford	Public Supply	Satisfactory
19. 9.55.	Blankney	Private Supply	do.
19. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	do.
19. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	Doubtful
19. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	Satisfactory
28. 9.55.	South Rauceby	do.	Very unsatisfactory
28. 9.55.	Great Hale	Public Supply	Unsatisfactory
28. 9.55.	Scredington	do.	Highly satisfactory
28. 9.55.	Blankney	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
28. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	do.
28. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	do.
30. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	do.
30. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	do.
30. 9.55.	Blankney	do.	Satisfactory
30. 9.55.	Great Hale	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
30. 9.55.	Great Hale	do.	do.
5.10.55.	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
5.10.55.	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
5.10.55.	Newton	do.	do.
5.10.55.	Scredington	do.	do.
11.10.55.	North Rauceby	do.	Unsatisfactory
12.10.55.	Ruskingt n	Private Supply	Satisfactory
12.10.55.	Ruskington	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
12.10.55.	Scredingt n	do.	do.
12.10.55.	Leasingham	do.	do.
12.10.55.	Blankney	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
12.10.55.	Roxholme	do.	do.
20.10.55.	Helpringham	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
20.10.55.	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
20.10.55.	Scredington	do.	Unsatisfactory
20.10.55.	Cranwell	do.	Highly satisfactory
20.10.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
20.10.55.	Great Hale	do.	do.
26.10.55.	Ashby-de-l -Launde	do.	Satisfactory.
26.10.55.	Kirkby-la-Thorpe	do.	Satisfactory. This water contained an excessive amount of turbidity (suspended matter) in the form of brown oxide of iron.
27.10.55.	Scredington	do.	Highly satisfactory
27.10.55.	Billinghay	do.	do.
27.10.55.	Scopwick	do.	do.
27.10.55.	Ruskington	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
27.10.55.	Scredington	Public Supply	do.
1.11.55.	Ashby-de-la-Launde	Public Supply	Suspicious
2.11.55.	Heckington	do.	Highly satisfactory
2.11.55.	Ruskington	do.	do.
2.11.55.	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
3.11.55.	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	Satisfactory
8.11.55.	Silk Willoughby	Private Supply	Unsatisfactory
8.11.55.	Silk Willoughby	do.	Satisfactory
8.11.55.	Silk Willoughby	do.	Unsatisfactory
8.11.55.	Silk Willoughby	do.	do.
8.11.55.	Silk Willoughby	do.	Doubtful
24.11.55.	Helpringham	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
24.11.55.	South Rauceby	do.	do.
24.11.55.	Wilsford	do.	do.
24.11.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
24.11.55.	Dorrington Fen	do.	do.
24.11.55.	Scredington	do.	do.
24.11.55.	Digby	do.	do.
24.11.55.	Leasingham	do.	do.
24.11.55.	South Rauceby	Private Supply	Satisfactory

1.12.55.	Newton	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
1.12.55.	Swaton	do.	do.
1.12.55.	Little Hale	do.	do.
1.12.55.	Great Hale	do.	do.
1.12.55.	Heckington	do.	do.
6.12.55.	Heckington	do.	do.
6.12.55.	Kirkby-la-Thorpe	do.	do.
15.12.55.	Osbourneby	do.	do.
15.12.55.	Dorrington Village	do.	do.
15.12.55.	Ewerby	do.	do.
15.12.55.	Ashby-de-la-Launde	do.	do.
15.12.55.	Silk Willoughby	Private Supply	Doubtful
29.12.55.	Silk Willoughby	do.	Satisfactory
29.12.55.	Heckington	Public Supply	Highly satisfactory
29.12.55.	Burton Pedwardine	do.	do.
29.12.55.	Scredington	do.	do.
29.12.55.	Helpringham	do.	do.
29.12.55.	Great Hale	do.	do.
29.12.55.	Silk Willoughby	Private Supply	Satisfactory

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

This sample contains

<u>S U P P L Y</u>	Total Solids dried at 100° C.	Suspended Matter	Chlorides as Chlorine	Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrate	Oxidised Nitrogen as Nitrite	Free and saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia
Ashby-de-la-Launde	500.00	Absent	46.15	11.00	Absent	0.032	0.064
Ashby-de-la-Launde	550.00	Absent	39.05	9.00	Absent	0.036	0.080
Blankney	590.00	Absent	53.25	5.75	Absent	0.028	0.060
Dorrington Village	390.00	Absent	31.95	Absent	Absent	0.020	0.028
Dorrington Village	420.00	Absent	35.50	Absent	Absent	0.152	0.040
Dorrington Fen	510.00	Absent	110.05	Absent	Absent	0.288	0.068
Helpringham	360.00	Absent	21.30	Absent	Absent	0.080	0.024
Helpringham	400.00	0.30	24.85	Absent	Absent	0.044	0.032
Kirkby-la-Thorpe	400.00	24.00	21.30	Absent	Absent	0.028	0.028
Leasingham	440.00	Absent	28.40	4.25	Absent	0.008	0.024
Leasingham	450.00	Absent	28.40	6.75	Absent	0.004	0.024
North Rauceby	2.320.00	1.100.00	35.50	4.25	0.05	0.192	1.498
Roxholme	480.00	1.40	31.95	8.00	Absent	0.008	0.032
Ruskington	370.00	Absent	31.95	2.75	Absent	0.004	0.004
Ruskington	420.00	Absent	35.50	0.75	Absent	0.004	0.036
Scoredington	470.00	Absent	31.95	2.75	0.06	0.368	0.068
Scopwick	400.00	Absent	39.05	10.50	Absent	0.012	0.040
Sleaford, The Drove	480.00	Absent	31.95	7.00	Absent	0.020	0.052
South Rauceby	490.00	Absent	28.40	1.00	0.002	0.004	0.024
Swaton	490.00	1.40	28.40	6.00	Absent	0.212	0.064
Timberland	510.00	8.40	110.05	Absent	Absent	0.296	0.064
Wilsford	460.00	Absent	31.95	2.75	Absent	0.052	0.064

OF WATER SUPPLIES

per million parts:-

Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. from N/80 KMnO4	pH Value	Appearance	Odour	Taste and Colour	Heavy Metals	Free Chlorine	Sodium Carbonate	Iron Oxide
190.00	174.00	0.12	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal				
220.00	160.00	0.24	7.40	Clear & Bright		Normal				
220.00	192.00	0.40	7.50	Clear & Bright		Normal				
215.00	105.00	0.04	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal				
215.00	145.00	0.08	7.50	Clear & Bright		Normal				
190.00	0.00	0.12	7.40	Clear & Bright		Normal			53.00	
232.50	51.50	0.00	7.10	Clear & Bright		Normal				
227.50	56.50	0.32	7.20	Slightly turbid		Normal				
217.00	62.50	0.28	7.20	Very turbid		Yellowish-Brown				
200.00	124.00	0.12	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal				
203.50	113.50	0.32	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal	F	F		
200.00	170.00	-	7.00	Extremely turbid	NONE	Yellowish-Brown	N	N		
192.50	127.50	0.28	7.20	Slightly turbid		Normal	E	E		1.100.00
207.50	104.50	0.24	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal	S	S		
200.00	124.00	0.36	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal	A	A		
195.00	149.00	0.00	7.20	Clear & Bright		Normal				
205.00	143.00	0.00	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal				
195.00	145.00	0.08	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal				
255.00	145.00	0.08	7.30	Clear & Bright		Normal				
195.00	149.00	0.40	7.30	Slightly turbid		Normal				
200.00	0.00	0.00	7.40	Turbid		Slightly yellow			53.00	
190.00	154.00	0.16	7.70	Clear & Bright		Normal				

HOUSING

Steady progress in the provision of new housing accommodation has been maintained during the year, and the number of live applications on the Council's housing list was reduced from 648 at the end of 1954 to 530 at the end of 1955. The following figures show the Council's housing achievements both for pre-war and post-war periods.

HOUSING ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED BY THE COUNCIL UP TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1955

POST WAR

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Pre-War.</u>	<u>Permanent.</u>	<u>Prefabs.</u>	<u>Conversions.</u>
Anwick	4	8	-	-
Ashby-de-la-Launde ...	6	12	-	-
Aunsby	4	-	-	-
Billinghay	80	42	20	-
do. (Tattershall Bridge)	-	24	-	-
Blankney	2	2	-	-
Burton Pedwardine ...	4	2	-	-
Cranwell	8	8	-	-
Digby	10	38	-	-
Dogdyke (Chapel Hill)	-	24	-	-
Dorrington	8	6	-	-
Ewerby	-	8	-	-
Great Hale	32	4	-	-
Heckington	38	34	20	-
do. (East)	-	12	-	-
Helpringham	26	43	-	-
Kirkby-la-Thorpe ...	18	22	-	-
Leasingham	8	12	-	-
Little Hale	4	-	-	-
Martin	19	18	-	99
do. (Fen)	4	8	-	-
North Kyme	3	20	-	-
Osbourneby	6	22	-	-
Rowston	2	4	-	-
Ruskington	76	146	20	-
Scopwick	6	2	-	-
Scredington	12	10	-	-
South Kyme	4	8	-	-
Swaton	8	12	-	-
Threekingham	-	12	-	-
Timberland	14	12	-	-
Walcot (near Billinghay)	12	18	-	-
Walcot (F)	-	4	-	-
Wilsford	12	6	-	-
	<u>430</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>99</u>

The following figures show the number of houses completed and occupied in the Council's district during the year 1955.

Cornish Units	...	...	...	89	(Council)
Traditional brick houses	...	...	...	8	(Council)
Spooner houses	...	...	...	8	(Council)
Private houses, etc.	...	...	...	30	

Much has been said during post-war years about the increasing problem of the sub-standard houses, and it is pleasing to note that the Government have at last decided that an energetic slum clearance programme must be put into operation at an early date. The Housing Repairs and Rents Bill which received Royal Assent in 1954 required Local Authorities to furnish the Minister of Housing and Local Government with details of their proposals for dealing with these unfit houses.

This problem is a formidable one and the Council and its Officers will be faced with a colossal task in providing, for the agricultural community, houses that have the amenities of the town dweller.

The Council's Slum Clearance Proposals deposited to the Minister in accordance with sub-section 5 of Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and approved by the Minister on the 15th November, 1955, is as follows:-

Part 1. The total problem

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) Estimated Number of houses unfit for human habitation within the meaning of Section 9 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, and suitable for action under Section 11 or 25 of the Housing Act, 1936. | 451
plus 99 hutments |
| (11) Period in years which the Council think necessary for securing the demolition of all the houses in (1) | 5 years |

Part 2. Orders already made; etc.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (111) No. of houses in (1) in clearance areas and already covered by operative clearance or compulsory purchase orders or owned by the local authority. | NIL |
| (IV) No. of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders have been submitted to the Minister but have not yet become operative. | NIL |

Part 3. Action in the first five years.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (V) No. of houses which are already in clearance areas and for which clearance or compulsory purchase orders are to be made or which are to be purchased by agreement within the five years. | NIL |
| (VI) No. of houses which are to be included in clearance areas still to be declared and which within the five years will be owned by the local authority or will have been included in a clearance order or a compulsory purchase order submitted to the Minister. | 144 |
| (VII) No. of houses under (111), (IV), (V) and (VI) to be patched (if necessary) and retained within the five years under Section 2 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, for temporary accommodation. | NIL |

(Vlll) No. of houses under (lll), (lV), (V) and (Vl)
to be demolished in 5 years.

144

(lX) No. of houses (including those already comprised
in operative demolition orders) to be demolished
in the five years as a result of action under
Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

307
plus 99 hutments

At the end of the year there were 150 houses subject to operative demolition orders or undertakings Not to Relet for human habitation, 101 of which were occupied.

The demolition of large numbers of properties may well neutralise our efforts to overcome the housing shortage by the construction of new houses; and where suitable, every effort will have to be made to reconstruct and improve sub-standard houses that are structually sound but lacking in essential requirements.

As has been reported previously, many of the occupants of these sub-standard dwellings are elderly people who can ill-afford high rentals, and there would appear to be a serious need for the erection of bungalows to meet the needs of this section of the community.

Seventy-four further applications for Improvement Grants under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, were received during the year. By the end of the year 62 applications had been approved, 10 were rejected and 2 were still under consideration.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1955.

Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	851
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.....	1,027
Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	392
Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	264

Remedy of defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	175
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Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	.....	4
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-		
(a) By owners	.....	4
(b) By local authority in default of owners	..	4

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Act:-

- | | | |
|---|-------|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ..... | 49 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- | | |
| (a) By owners | ..... | 39 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners .. | | 4 |

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- | | | |
|---|-------|----|
| (1) Number of dwellinghouses represented by M.O.H. or Sanitary Inspector as not capable of being repaired at reasonable expense | | 12 |
| (2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ..... | 6 |
| (3) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let for human habitation were accepted | ..... | 2 |
| (4) Number of houses in respect of which proposals to make fit were accepted | ..... | 2 |
| (5) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ..... | 25 |

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

- | | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ..... | NIL |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit | ..... | NIL |

Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV. Overcrowding.

It is impossible to keep any accurate records regarding the number of cases of overcrowding without the appointment of additional staff. Your Officers consider that the "permitted No." in relation to occupied dwellings should be based on the bedroom accommodation available.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health, including inspections made by the Sanitary Inspectors.

	<u>Inspections.</u>	<u>No. of written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted.</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	16	3	NIL
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	31	3	NIL
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, but not including outworkers' premises.	25	8	NIL
	<u>72</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>NIL</u>

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

				<u>Number of Defects</u>	
				<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	...	...	...	3	3
Overcrowding (S.2)	...	...	...	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	...	...	...	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	...	...	...	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	...	...	...	2	2
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	...	...	...	2	2
Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	3	3
Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	-	-
Other Offences against the Act, not including offences relating to out-work.	...	...	...	-	-
Total				<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>
Referred to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	NIL	
Referred by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	One	
Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted	...	...	...	NIL	

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORKERS

<u>Nature of work.</u>	<u>No. of out- workers.</u>	<u>No. of cases in which default in send- ing lists to Council.</u>	<u>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists.</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>	<u>Notices served</u>	<u>Prosecu- tions.</u>
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Curtains
and
furniture
hangings.

1

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